#### Business Notices.

COATES'S IMPROVED PORTABLE GAS WORKS, PRIVATE HOUSES, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, CHURCHES, HOTELS, FACTORIES, RAILKOAD DEPOTS, MILLS, SUGAR REFACTORIES, RAILKOAD DEPOTS, MILLS, SUGAR REFACTORIES, PLANTATION DWILLINGS, &C.
These mashines will be erected in any part of the United States. Canada or West Indies, and warranted to give astisfaction. DEACRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS, and references to partice having the machines in use, furnished on application to S. COATES, No. 576 Broadway.

D. WADSWORTH & Co.,
No. 277 Pearlist, four doors shove Malden-lane

1858.
Paper Hangines, Interior Decorations,

Respectfully call attention to their unequalied assertment of Parks Deconstross and Manufacturers.

New York Broadway.

New York

New York

Respectfully call attention to their unequalied assertment of Parks Deconstross and Parks Hancings, of every quality and styre, mitable for the wais and cellules of Pariors, Halls, Dining-Rooms, Labraries, Bondoirs and Chambers.

They have every style of Pariot, from the richest and most ornate to the most chaste and simple, so displayed on sorress that the effect can be fully appreciate, of the firm, and its character is indicated by the Awash, at a late Fair, of the only Gold Madal evergiven for such an object by the Awash.

As they are the Sole Agenta'in the United States.

As Institute.

As they are the Sole Agents in the United States for several of the best French Manufacturers, all the new styles are received inuRanesualy with their appearance in Paris.

The trade supplied at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

THE "CHARACTER" HAT .- It has been seen that there is character in the Spring style of Hat just introduced by KNOX; and while it bears the impress of the manufacturer's remarkable judgment and taste, stamps the wearer with a dis-tinctiveness that no one will fail to remark. The material is very superior; and while it possesses a rich lustre, it will not fade in the first shower of rais. Call at the corner of Broadway and Ful-ton street and examine the beautiful stock of Hats, Caps. &c.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, -Manufacture are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving and, therefore, now is the time to putchase Singer's Sewin Machines. These are the only machines capable of deling every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. Stagma's New Family Sewing Machine, being the latest and the best, the most beautiful and the essiest to operate, is commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a Circular.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 458 Broadway. FACTS FOR MATTER-OF-FACT PEOPLE.

HOUSE BUILDERS,
who have been in the habit of paying for the different styles of
Iron Railing, used by them for balconies, stait cases, &c. from
two dollars to three-and-a half per foot, need not be told that it is
to their interest to make their future pur hases of
CULERA & Co.,

to their interest to make their inner & Co., Gryr.gr & Co., when we assure them that this firm is selling THE RICHEST AND HEAVIEST STYLES OF A

of a NEWLY-PATENTED IRON RAILING as from these rates of from twenty-five to thirty

at a reduction from these rates of from twensy.

The beauty of this Railing is an undoubted fact.

The beauty of this Railing is an undoubted fact.

The adep-ability to all purposes for which from Railing is used is an indisputable fact.

Its durability is an unquestionable fact.

Its cronarkable cheapness is a fact peruniarily satisfactory to those who have to pay for it.

Convinced by these "facts," call at the office (room No. 1) No. 65 Nesseu-st, and leave your orders, which will be promptly and satisfactorily fulfilled.

BARR'S CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

These Machines are now justly admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing, making a new, strong and elastic stitch, which will now rip, even if every fourth one be cut. Circulars sent on application. HERRON'S SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S

No. 447 Broadway.

No. 447 Broadway.

No. 447 Broadway.

ONLY TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS.

Superior to the bighest-priced Machines, for
ONE QUANTER THE GOST.

A child can manage it.

Parties purchasing will receive full instruction. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—WIGS AND TOUPEES.

Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is
No. 283 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous HAIR DYE, the best extain. BATCHELOR'S
WIGS and TOUPERS have improvements over all others; this is the
enly place where these things are properly understood and made.

SELF-VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS. The only ice-safe which keeps the air over meats, vegetables, &c.,
Pous. Coot.

Applying, for the first time,

Applying, for the first time,
THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF VENTILATION
THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF VENTILATION
AS as a check to decay. Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & Co.,
No. 598 Broadway, comer Walker at. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing.
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladies, tey it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. FROM 15 to 30 per cent can be saved by pur-FURNITURE of FOSTER & LEE, No. 198 Broome-st.

ASTONISHING SACRIFICE! ASTONISHING SACRIFICE!
Of magnificent English Carpetings and Oil Cloths.
Hiram Anderson,
No. 99 Bowery, is selling his Spring Importations at
Lowest Prices Ever Heard ov!
Tapestry Brussels 75c. to \$1; Irgrains 375c to 625s. per yard.
IMPERIAL VELVERS \$1, 12 to \$1.50.
Rugs, Mats. Table Covers, Window Shades, &c. "We prefer the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING

Machines for family use."
"They are the favorites for families." Tribune. Office, No. 343 Broadway.

CLOSING-OUT SALES. For Men's and Boys' Wear.
N. A. KNAPP.
No. 19 Courtlandt-st.

IMPORTANT REMOVAL.

The Agency for
LILLIE'S CELEBRATED CHILLED IRON,
BURGLAR and FIRE PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS and LOCKS,
has been removed from No. 205 Pearlest to the spacious store of
Messic Fairbranks & Co. No. 189 Broadway,
where Mr. J. C. Mokris
with be happy to serve his friends and customers. A. RANKIN & Co.,

No. 96 Bowery.
Hostery, Understiters and Drawers,
And Mra's Frantising Goods,
At Lowest Prices. SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

We would call attention to our beautiful Spring and Schmer Garments, embracing at the new styles, cheap, durable and fashionable fashionable.

Also, to a large lot of Solled and Shop-Worn Summer Goods, where parties oan find very good articles for very little money.

Mainton T. Hewitt.

No. 112 Fulbon-st.

WILDER'S
PATENT SALAMANDER NAFES,
The great Fire Proof Safe of the world.
Depot No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st. GOOD BOOTS AND GAITERS.-WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton st., offers a magnificent assertment of Boots and Gaiters for Spring wear. They are menufactured by himself, of the best materials. Strangers would do well to purchase at this old answell-known establishment.

A LADY who has been cured of GREAT NERVOUS DEBILITY, after many years of miscry, desires to make known to all fellow suffers re the sure means of relief. Address, inclosing stamp to pay return postage, as the prescription will be sent (free) by next post.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES. For all manufecturing purposes and general use.

Principal Office, No. 489 Broadway, our Broame st.

Twist, Silk, &c., wholesale and retail.

Those who use Wing's FARINA CRACKERS regularly, are pleased with the kind action of this food upon the stom-ach, and its invigorating power as a nourishment.

The improvement which many have realized from the use of WIKE'S CRACKERS, larger clared more abundantly in the feeling of chight produced by that highter glow of health, which pure excellence in frod, and a consequent cheerful tone of mind, often at three.

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE FAR —Dr. HARTLEY generously offers to attend all persons suffering from silventon so the ear; at his office, No. 23 St. Mark's place, without charge until cured, the reby proving his success onequised, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying soft styled arrists excellent fees in advance and the hoffiction of still more serious even by permitting the application of damerous remedies by inexperienced and unakiful hands. Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure Deafness, neither has be given permission for the publication of a crifficate purporitive to encannel from him, and cannot, therefore, be tasponsible to emperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the depication of one of the most important of the series ought to be re, arded and treated with more than ordinary solicities. Deafness, notice in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases goarsateed where mailtornation does not exist. Thirteen years' close and almost multiple dattention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to enter the process process as to find the most confirmed and obetinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN—Pen. Pen. PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM

PRINCE'S PROTIAN FOUNTAIN PEN-Pen, Pen FRINCE'S FROTIAN FOUNTAIN FEN-Pen, Pet.

brider and Instand combined.—This Pen, which has bee rapidly gaining favor with the writing community for the particle of the period in the world. Greats and is the only perfect Fountein Pen in the world. Greats sent on application, which give a full description of the Pen sent by mail. No. 1, the best, \$5; No. 2, \$4; No. 3, for ladies, \$5.50.

T. G. Striakss. General Agent, Depot No. 362 Broadway, Now York.

PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS in black and colors from \$5 to \$130 per parters—the best article in use for the set shore. Fixeaffle Bosners of all colors. Farken and Chinese Fark. Fart india Curiostites, &c. wholeasle and retails Fountain's Ixdia Store, No. 630 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- The ax is not more cossey in new settlements than is this wonderful medicine which cures with rapidity and certainty all those debliftating at factions of the stomach and the bawds, which produce industry a unbrailty regions. \$6.—SPRING PAGLANS,
At Evans.
Nos. Go and 62 Fulton et.
Those Regions will be found to possess all the qualities required. They are bountful, durable and cheep.

\$4. - SIDE-BAND CASSIMERE PANTS,

At Evans, Nos. 68 and 63 Pulton et. Ports of all aller 1004 g ods went made, sant actual actual of 66. 5,000 CANSIMERE BUSINESS COATS, At \$250, \$350, \$4. \$5, \$6, \$8 and \$10, At Evans, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

2,000 BLACK BROADCLOTH FROCK COATS-2,000.

All qualities, All sizes, All prices Prom \$5 to \$20,
All prices.
All prices.
No. 56 and 5t Fulton-et.
No. 56 and 5t Fulton-et.
Union pays half as much attention to the manufacturing a
Frack Coats as this. We guarantee that if you apply at Evans
for a Frack Coat, you can obtain one as good, and toat will sub,
you as well, as if it had been made to measure by the best tailor,
25 to 50 per cent cheaper, which, we think, is quite an object to
these thand times."

SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS Buy of the Importers and Maurischurers, A. Rankin & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

From the stigms of extortion.

Pages Millingery chapter than elsewhere at
Wilder's Central Show Rooms,
No. 251 Broadway BROADWAY RELIEVED

No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER BRACES, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for various veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies. RADICAL-CURE TRUSS OFFICE. - MARSH & Co.,

THE LADIES IN COUNCIL. THE LADIES IN COUNCIL.
Conventions now are all the rage,
And certain ladies—far more sage.
That those who talk of "Woman's Rights,"
To fight, and preach, and mount the "tights,"
Have met in council and declare,
Of all the torments hard to bear,
That keep their babes awake o' nights;
And therefore, Lyon, they proclaim,
Worthy of bonor, wealth, and fame;
Because his Powder, sale and sure.
Lyon's Mackett Powder and Pills for destroying insectrate and mire, No. 424 Broadway.

E. Lyon's Council and Pills for destroying insectrate and mire, No. 424 Broadway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY-A young Man accus tomed to Sell Watches at Wholesale to Travki. for an Apply, by letter, to Box No. 1,243 Post Office, N. Y.

## New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1858.

The Rejected Tract.

We shall publish in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of Tuerday next the Tract on the Family Relations in Slavery, which was rejected by the Publishing Committe of the Tract Society, after the premium of Two Hundred Dollars had been awarded to it by a Committee consisting of the Rev. Dr. WAYLAND, the Rt. Rev. T. M. CLARK, Bishop of Rhode Island; C. Stop-DART, esq., of Massachusetts, and the Rev. D. Brows of Scotland. Its author is Mr. C. K. Whimle of Boston. As we believe, he is a life member of the Massachusetta Tract Society. Persons wishing for copies will do well to order them at once.

The mails for Europe by the steamships Ariel and Borussia, will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

The Anniversaries closed yesterday, that of the American Board being the last on the list. We annex the amount of receipts of these various institutions, during the past year, as stated in their annual reports presented. They are as follows, compared with the last two years:

	1858.	1857.	1856.	
American Bille Society	\$390,759	\$441,305	£ 193,167	
American Tract Society	383,153	429,585	415,606	
*B. C. Foreign Missions	188,736	307,318	153,700	
Presbyterian B'rd For. Mis'ns	223,978	205,763	201,933	1
American Home Mis'ry Soc	175,971	178 060	193,548	1
American and For. C. Union.	76,603	70,256	65,500	
American Anti-Slavery Scolety	18,512	19.300	18,000	
N. Y. State Colonization Sec	15.621	32 278	18,993	
American Fem. Guardian Sco.	49,719	30,353	27,925	
N. Y. Sunday-School Union	13.089	15,588	10,000	п
American Sea. Friend Society	25,236	27,529	22,283	
Female Magdalen Society	2,926	6,546	5,000	
Five Points House of Industry	17 591	22,271	30,000	Ç
Total\$	1,582,287	\$1,779,136	\$1,555,625	Į.

Nine menths on'v of the present year.

There is in circulation in private circles in this city a report that the Willet's Point investigation is to be rendered nugstory by one of the members of the Committee, not from this city, who will put obstructions in the way of the inquiry. We have to information as to the value of this story, but there will certainly be a question of great moment | silence or deprecate its censures. It should hencebetween any such member and his constituents, forth confine its exertions to simple ragamuffins. should it prove to be well founded.

In Congress yesterday, the SENATE asked and received information respecting the recent searches and seizures of American vessels in Mexican ports. A resolution, submitted by Mr. Rice, for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the landspeculating charges against him. was adopted. The residue of the session was devoted to private

bills. The House gave its time to private bills until there was no quorum, when excuses for absentees, mostly of a semi-jocose character, were presented.

We print elsewhere all the testimony given before the Coroner's Jury in Whitestown, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, with reference to the condition of the bridge over the Sauquoit, at Yorkville, pear Whitesboro', which broke down as two trains were crossing it on Tuesday morning last, and crushed several cars to splinters, killing six or eight persons outright, and more or less severely wounding forty to fifty others. The harrowing details of this bloody tragedy we have not felt constrained to recite. They may easily be imagined, and their narration would conduce neither to the pleasure nor profit of our readers. But the causes of the disaster-or, more pre-

cisely, the cause-for the high speed at which the Express Train was running was necessary and justifiable, and there does not seem to have been the least misconduct on the part of any person connected with either train-cannot be passed over thus hurriedly. The pretense that the disaster was caused by the breaking of an axle is thoroughly exploded by this testimony: but, if it were not, what matters it? Should bridges be so flimsily constructed that the breaking of an ax'e on or pear one of them necessitutes the destruction of a train! But the naked truth is -as established by the undisputed testimony of several intelligent and impartial witnesser-that this bridge was originally constructed of timber utterly unfit for such use, which has been for some time rotten and unreliable, and was morally certain to fall at an early day. Those living near it knew it to be unsafe-knew that it must soon tumble down-and those who have recently stood under it when a train thundered over their heads had fully resolved not to be caught in such a perd sgain. Yet over this rot'en, rickety, tumbledown structure, standing rather from habit than from any remaining tenseity in its fibers, thousands of passengers were transported daily at a rate of speed and with a weight of train calculated to try the power of resistance of the best wooden bridge ever built! Where were the eyes of the Division

Superintendent? How is the General Superin-

gedies are preparing on his Road? Where are the President and Directors? Is it possible that all this blood is to cry from the ground, and no responsibility for the agony and desolation of so many families be fixed upon any one?

A wooden bridge is of course a perishable structure, and will of course ultimately fall, if not taken down. We are inclined to doubt that a Railroad which does so large a passenger business as the Central ought to be allowed to construct or maintain them. A stone bridge, if properly built, lasts for sges-that over the Arno in the heart of Florence is now four centuries old, yet as firm and serviceable as it ever was, though crossed by many thousands daily. Iron bridges we do not consider so well adapted to our trying climate, our severe frosts, yet they are far preferable to wooden. The Portland Argus says that the Grand Trunk Railway of British America has none but iron bridges on the line from Montreal to Toronto, and that twel te iron bridges have been substituted for wooden ones on the line from Portland to Island Pond within the last two years. On the Montreal division, this company is now putting in a tubular iron bridge at the crossing of the river Richelieu. We earnestly commend the example to the attention of our American Railroads, and especially of the New-York Central.

That "a saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn," was some time ago perceived; and Shakespeare, at a still earlier day, makes the mad king note that-

"Through tattered clothes, small vices do appear; Robes and fringed gowns hide all. Plate sin with gold, And the strong lance of justice burtless breaks; Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it."

The American Tract Society on Wednesday backed down from its last year's deliberate and unanimous resolve to publish a tract or tracts on the Moral Duties of Masters growing out of the existence of Slavery. It had purposed to publish only such cautious and timid words as Southern clergymen had preached without objection or offense to the slaveholding congregations on whose contributions they subsisted. But the Southern politicians clamored against this, and alarmed the Southera Christians, or some of them, into threatening to secede from the Society; so a majority of that Society made haste to eat their own words and print pothing on the tabooed subject. Thus the late triumph of the South at Washington finds an echo in New-York.

The principle of Wednesday's vote is of wide application. There is not a man living who believes that any such vote could have been carried in the American Tract Society were Slavery existing only in Brazil, Algiers and the Cannibal Islands. The Society has not voted that Slavery is no sig, but that the sinners are too powerful and too near. If Slaveholding in this country were confined to the ' saudhillers " or " poor white trash " of the South, this Society would flood their cabins with Abolition appeals and remonstrances. But the slaveholders are Colonels, Generals and Honorables—they are church trustees, deacons, vestrymen, clergymen, and even bishops-they are Governors, legislators and Members of Congress-so it is voted impolitic to publish tracts which discuss the Moral Duties of Masters. The moral duties of husbands, wives, parents, children, servants, are all discussed and enforced without offense in the Society's publications; but the moral duties of slaveholders must not be considered, even in the guarded language of Southern clergymen. Is it wise even for Slavery to insist on this discrimination?

If the devotees of Gambling, of Rumselling, of Licentiousness, of Dueling, have any wish to be "let alone" by the Tract Society, now is their time. Let them frankly tell the Society that they will not henceforth read nor circulate its issues, will not contribute to its funds nor show hospitality to its messengers, unless their own "peculiar" foible is winked at as well as the slaveholders'. But in fact, we hardly think it worth their while to take the trouble. Since the demonstration already afforded that the Society assails only unpopular sins, sparing those of the proud and powerful, he must have a sensitive conscience indeed who can wish to purchase its too ignorant to discern its hypocrisy or too poor in spirit to imagine that the vices of rich sinners can be exposed without presumption or rebuked without insolence.

The strong disposition exhibited in our Southern States to get rid of their free colored population has suggested to the people of Jamaica the feasibility of obtaining for themselves a supply of labor from that source. Our files of Jamsica papers contain an account of a public meeting held at King ston to promote that object. The suggestion is by no means a new one, attention having been years ago turned in that direction, and two or three shiploads of American emigrants having been obtained not indeed for Jamaica, but for Demarara and Trinidad. One of the speakers at this meeting, who, as long ago as 1840, had made a visit to Africa for the purpose of obtaining laborers for Jamaica, had taken America in his way. He found the free ne gro city population very little suited for the object in view, but in the Southern States he met many who would make very desirable emigrants. The colored people themselves he found-so he sayswilling enough to emigrate; but from the whites he encountered a formidable opposition. The Anti-Slavery men and Pro-Slavery men, though they could agree in nothing else, wanted to frustrate the project. The Anti-Slavery men thought the colored people ought to remain where they were and fight out the battle. The Pro-Slavery men though anxious to have the colored people go, thought Jamaica too near, and that transferred thither, they might become more dangerous than ever. The partisans of the Colonization Society also stood in the way of this movement, as they wished the colored people to go to Liberia.

Another speaker gave his experience and obser rations among the colored emigrants who wen from the United States to Hayti some twenty-five years ago, to the number of thirteen hundred or more, their expenses being paid by the Haytian Government. As a body they were a very inferior class, and a great many of them became dissatisfied and returned home; but the five hundred or so who remained did well, and proved industrious and thriving settlers.

Among the speakers were two Americans-one hite, the other black. The white one was a Mr. Dalton, who had arrived six weeks before, stranger in the colony, on his way somewhere else, and who being detained, contrary to his inclination. could not but see in that detention a providential call to take part in the meeting and make a speech; though if that was the case, it must be admitted that Providence occasionally calls upon people to steak who have sery little to say. The Rev. G. R. Ward, a colored emigrant from the United tendent earning his liberal stipend, when such tra- | States, new a naturalized Jamaican, spoke much

more to the point, and gave his Jams'es frientsome hard hits about the necessity, if they wished to attract emigrants, of more liberal provisions for education, and a little more attention to their roads. If they wanted to get emigrants, they must go to work practicallysend for them and hold out inducements for them to come. We have not the elightest doubt that the great body of the free colored people of the South might greatly benefit themselves by emigrating to Jamaica; but all the obstacles which have hitherto stood in the way of inducing them to do so still remain in full force. Indeed, a new ene has been added in the disposition recently evinced at the South to get rid of the free colored population, not by removal, but by returning them to Slavery.

Mr. Isaiah Rynders is now before the United States Senate as the Executive nominee for Marshal of this District-an office of the very highest responsibility and prefit. Whether Capt. Rynders's nanner of life had been such as warranted his nomination for this exalted station-whether our youth are to be incited to lives of sobriety, industry, morality, by the spectacle of his elevation-is a probem which it is but charity to hope that the President did not consider. If any pedagogue were to say in his hearing, "Boys! walk in the ways of virtue, frugality, thrift and temperance-earn your living by steady, useful labor-and you will in due time rise to posts of distinction, influence and 'affluence, like Capt. Rynders," we may fairly presume that the President himself would blush, if

such suffusion of cheek on his part is still possible. Mr. Rynders has for months been Marshal-how faithful and diligent in that capacity, we, not knowing, will not say. But we object to his being at the same time a Federal officer and an active, busy. bitter politician. We object to his continuing to manifest his nature in such scenes as that enacted in the Park on the evening of the 3d inst., when the passage of the English Kansas bill was celebrated by a cannonade, in ostentatious violation of law, from a gun proclaimed the property of Mr. Rynders, while a coffin, intended to represent the Hon, Horace F. Clark, was paraded to the howlings of the savages collected from the Fourth and Sixth Wards to insult the honest and patriotic representative who defied power and patronage in fidelity to his earnest convictions. Mr. Clark, we cannot doubt, will be amply vindicated from these insults by his constituents at the ensuing Election; but we trust there is remaining in the Senate a spirit and a sense of the decencies of political warfare which will manifest themselves whenever the Marshal's name comes up for confirmation.

What is to be the future of Railroads! We ask broad question, but one of which the answer determines not merely the good or ill fortune of the large class directly interested in Railcoads as property, but the rate of our prospective progress as a

In our judgment, our existing Railway enterprises have seen and are seeing their worst days. Companies may fail that have hitherto maintained a seeming solvency, but we do not believe the receipts of American railroads for any future year will be so low in the aggregate or per mile as were and are those of the year beginning with the let of July last. Our reasons for this faith are briefly as follows:

I. A decided check has been given to the business of Railroad-making. There will of course be many miles of railways constructed annually for the next century; but the spirit which gridironed Massachusetts with a perfect network of railways, and opened three nearly full routes between this city and Albany, in competition with the steamboats on the Hudson, can never be rekindled. The speculations of the next age may be as rash as those of the last, but precisely the same follies will not be re-enacted. We may fairly presume, therefore, that our present Railroads, in the main, are not to be subjected to any competition more ruinous than

that they have already encountered. II. Our Population steadily increases, even in the oldest States, while that of the newer gains from five to twenty per cent. annually. Now an crease of population in the Far West is not quit so beneficial to Eastern Railroads as though it were located along their several tracks, yet it helps. Iowa and Minnesota to-day furnish both freight and passengers to the railroads of New-York and New-England, and will furnish more and more as they increase in population and wealth. Ten years hence, they will patronize those roads to at least double the extent they now do.

III. The extension of the railway system toward Mexico, the Pacific and the North, exerts a like good effect. If we build henceforth a thousand miles of new radroad per annum, mainly in the West, we shall thereby increase the number who, because of these novel facilities, are incited to revisit the East, impelled by affection, curiosity or the hope of gain. Whenever the Pacific Railroad shall have been built, it will pour a fresh tide of trade and travel over our Eastern and Mississippi Valley Roads.

IV. The days of reckless financiering-of promis ng to pay such interest or bonus to the suppliers of the latter half of the capital required to build a road that those who supplied the former half can have nothing-must be very nearly at an end. Henceforth, if means cannot be found wherewith to open new line of railroad at a tolerable rate of interest. the work must wait. This stops one of the worst gaps in the railway financiering of the last ten

-On the whole, we have a strong confidence that ailway fortunes generally have touched bottomthat there must henceforth be a gradual improvement, which will be signally accelerated from the hour that a good Tariff is reënacted. Radway stocks may rise or fall as hitherto-sometimes with cason, sometimes without-but we trust that railway finances are destined to experience a gradual but sure and steadily increasing improvement. And of this there is ample need.

If the people of Kansas, or a majority of them, were as easily satisfied as The Journal of Commerce s, there would be no occasion to discuss the question whether the English dodge will prove a finality or not. The Journal of Commerce was no less ready to acquiesce in the Border-Ruffian seizure of the Territorial Legislature, in the removal of Reeder for his opposition to that fraud, in the sack of Lawrence, in the attempted expulsion of the Free-State men from the Territory, in the bogus treason indictments, and in the Lecompton Constitution pure and simple-it was no less ready to accept in succession each of these outrages as a final settlement of the Kansas difficulty, than it is now to ascribe the same bealing and pacifying qualities to he attempt of Mr. English, and to shout over it as removal of the Kansas question from Federal politics, and as precluding any future controversy on the subject, in or out of Congress.

But suppose the people of Kansas-as doubtless

they will do, regardiess alike of the bribe offered them and of the threat to continue them in Terri torial thraldom-reject the Lecompton swindle: and suppose that they adopt -as doub less they will do within a fortnight from this time-the Leavez werth Constitution, and apply for admission into the Union under it; will not that at once raise the question whether an amount of population sufficient to admit Kansas as a Slave State ought not to suffice to allow her to come in as a Free State? Has this question no connection with national politice? Will it be so absolutely impossible to get up national issue upon it?

There is but one way to remove the Kansas question from the arena of national politics and Congressional discussion-and that is for Congress and the Administration totally to forego the attempt, whether to keep Kansas a Slave Territory or to make it a Slave State against the wishes of threefourths of the inhabitants, and in the face and eyes of the Kansas-Nebraska act. So long as this course is persisted in, so long as Kansas is made the thester of a slaveholding usurpation sustained by the National Administration, so long will the condition of Kansas centinue to be a question of astional interest and a bone of Congressional contention.

The persons who were last year appointed Excise Commissioners by the Judges of our Superior Court, have issued the following notice:

OFFICE OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS, No. 15 CENTRESTREET.—TO THE IN. TAVERS AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 18th of May, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Courteroom, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the enealing excise year, and will clear the same after a session of fifty days.

The black petitions and bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

ndersigned.
JOHN KERR, Chairman, No. 56 Leonard street.
WM. JAY HASKETT, Treasurer, No. 15 Centre street.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board,
No. 20 Duane street.
N. R.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed be law will be rigidly enforced.

-These persons appear now to understand that the law under which they act requires them to close up their business within a period of fifty days from the commencement of their labors. How came they, then, to spin out their last year's operations through seven or eight months? And how came they to charge the City for more than one hundred days' service each? Will the Supervisors look carefully at the Excise Law of 1857, before they pass these men's bills ?

How came Messrs. Kerr, Haskett and Holmes to be Excise Commissioners for the ensuing year Have they been reappointed? or do they hold over? Will some one who knows inform us? As they have managed matters, not more than

one-teath of the liquor sellers of our city took out licenses last year, and we presume the number will be still further reduced this year. The rumsellers have discovered that the whole business of this Board is so managed as to shield and facilitate Unlicensed Selling, so that five or six thousand of them have sold through the year unmolested. Why, then, should they pay? Nay, it is judicially held that those liquor-sellers who have taken out license are liable to the penalties denounced against Sunday selling, while those who sell in open defiance of lane are not. A license is, therefore, a positive damage to those who hold it-not a protection, but an additional peril. Why, then, should any take out license Messrs. Kerr. Haskett and Holmes have con-

rived, it will be seen, to give each of their number an office under their Board. What could they not afford to give for the reputation of faithful public servants and horest men?

Gov. King has been violently assailed for his commutation of the sentence of Maurice O'Connell, convicted of the murder of Theresa Spitzlein. The Evening Journal contains the official documents showing that the fact of O'Connell's conviction came to him endorsed thus: "The Jury say they find the prisoner Guilty, and strongly recommend him to mercy." Judge Ingraham, by whom he he was tried, united in this appeal; so did District-Attorney Sweeney and Judge Whiting; so did the whole Jury in a special and urgent application. If, in the face of these appeals, Gov. King had hung a mere boy for a crime which he never intended to commit-though his actual offense was one of great of inhumanity. Whatever errors of Judgement Gov. King may have committed, this, certainly, is not one of them. O'Connell is punished as severely as he deserved, and none would have been readier to cry out against the barbarity of hanging him than those who now pretend that he has escaped justice because he has been consigned for life to the

The Southern Commercial Convention, now in session at Montgomery, Alabama, was scarcely organized, when it entered with great zeal into the discussion of a project for the revival of the African slave-trade. The slave-trade, it may be supposed, is that branch of commerce with which the members of this Convention are more familiar than any other. The supply of the slave market is a great Southern interest, and naturally in a Southern Commercial Convention takes the lead of all other topics.

Upon more particular inquiry in regard to the recent foray upon gambling houses, we find that the primary and essential formality of a complaint, under oath, b two responsible citizens, had not been made against any one of the houses visited, nor had the next judispensable step-a written order from a Commissioner of Police-been observed. The officers seem to have gone to work on their own account, more with a view of frightening than of really arresting men suspected of gambling. Consequently, when called upon to make the required legal complaints, they had neither the data for the disposition to proceed. In the absence of warrants under the old statutes and of the required rmalities under the Police act, the Recorder had no alternative but to discharge the parties unconditionally. Having believed, from the tenor of the proceedings that all due preliminaries had been observed, we could not understand this unexpected discharge; but the facts above stated place the matter in a different light, and exonerate the Recorder from any responsibility for his one more of many fa lures in attempting to repress ne of the worst vices of the city.

Thomas Allsop, whose name has lately become so on picuous in connection with Orsini's attempt on the French Emperor, may claim to be or to have been a near her, not only of the stock brokerage, but of the iterary fraternity. Twenty years ago he published Letters, Conversations and Recollections of S. T. Coleridge," of whom it appears he was a favorite risciple. A new edition of this work has just been blished in London, under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Allsop, a brother of Thomas Alsop, partly as affording grounds for believing that Thomas Allsop carnet be so bad a man as some are disposed to repre

FROM THE UTAH EXPEDITION .- Dispatches have been received at headquarters, New York, from Brig. Gen. Johnston, at Camp Scott, dated the 19th of March. The army was well and in fine spirits. Gen. Job ston had information that the Mormons expected to intercept and cut off the supply trains on their way from Fort Laramie.

# THE LATEST NEWS

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE S. T. TRIBURG.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 14, 1854. There being nearly two hundred nominations yet unconfirmed, the city is full of office-seekers, who daily besiege the doors of the Senate. A large proportion of them are from New-York.

It is not probable that any Territories will be created this session. Arizons, Nevada and Dacotal will have to wait.

The Doorkeeper of the House affirms that he can justify his conduct, but the general impression is that he will be dismissed, and there are already twenty eager applicants for the place. If the Americans and Republicans unite on a candidate. they can elect him.

This being private bill day, the House found itself this afternoon without a quorum. The majority of the members were "loafing," instead of at tending to business.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Friday, May 14, 1858.

Washington, Friday, May 14, 1858.

It is ascertained from an undoubted source, by the latest solvices from New-Granada, that the Care Herran treaty had passed the Senate with a comparatively unimportant amendment to the first article, and by striking out the seventh, relative to the coal depot for the United States. It was believed that the Hones would restore the latter, but with the understanding that the privilege continue only so long as the existence of the treaty is subject to renewal. In cases of disagreement, both branches meet in joint Convention, when a unjority of all the votes determines the question. The decided indications were that the treaty would pass with the above-mentioned amendments. amendments.

The new Granadian Congress were still occupied

The new Granadian Congress were still occupied with the discussion of the new Federal Constitution.

R. W. Latham, eq., the witness in the Willet's Point case, after whom the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House sent his Deputy, returned to Washington this mercing in accordance with the promise contained in the letter he addressed to the Chairman of the Investigating Committee on the day he left for Kentucky.

The Secretary of War has authorized the Chief of the Bureau of Ordannee to send to New-York as officer connected with that Bureau for the purpose of testing the cannon cast for the Russian man-of-war now building in that city. This was done at the request of the Russian Captain who is superintending the construction of the vessel—the terms of the contract under which the guns are cast provides that they should be tested by an experienced Government efficer.

should be tested by an experienced Government efficer.

The receipts into the Treasury last week wars \$416,000. The amount subject to draft is \$3,422,000. The reduction in the receipts, as compared with last week, is \$927,000.

A letter from the Purser of the sloop-of-war Portmouth states that Mexican dollars have become current coin in China, and will henceforth be more used than any other foreign money.

Among the papers transmitted to the Senate this morning in relative a resolution of that body asking

Among the papers transmitted to the Senate this morning in reply to a resolution of that body asking the President what measures have been taken for the protection of American interests in the ports of Marko during the present distracted condition of the country, is a letter from Minister Forsyth to Secretary Cas, dated April 3, 1858, in which he says that since he has been in charge of this legation, complaints have been made of depredations committed by Gen. Garza on American merchandice to the extent of two or three hundred thousand dollars. Garza's habit is, when Tampico is hostile to him to seize merchants' goods in transit from that port to San Luis Potosi and the interior markets. It has been so long since an American man-of-war has been seen in Mexican waters that the local authorities have almost forgotton that we possess a navy.

navy. The British Minister had informed him that the presence of her Majesty's cruisers was necessary at the port of Vera Cruz to prevent Governor Zamora from taking possession of the Custem House duties, which are pledged to pay the interest on the British debt. Mr. Forsyth says there is no doubt that occa-sional visits of this kind to the Mexican coast would

sional visits of this kind to the Mexican coast would greatly facilitate his business with the Government at the City of Mexico.

Corsul Chase in his letters from Tampico, among other things says, that "From Garza, we can expect "nothing but utter min to everything that comes is his way, and I no longer consider the lives and property of our countrymen residing here safe." He accordingly asked that a war vessel be sent thither with he least possible delay. On application of Secretary Case, Secretary Toncey dispatched the steamer Fulton, Capt. Almy, who was instructed to report all the articulars connected with the firing into the American schoolers Amden P. Howe, and Virginia Antoicta, and the detention of other American vessels by he officers at Tampico. he officers at Tampico.

he officers at Tampico.

Capt. Aimy wrote to Consul Chase, dated off La Barra, April 14, that he was much gratified at being enabled to get inside, and had accomplished a great deal by it already. He had effected the liberation of Capt. Trennis, and a promise had already been made by efficials from Gen. Garza's camp, who had made Capt. Almy a visit, that Capt. Trennis's bark, the N. Stetzon, would be released, and that soldiers and they recover a should not be consulted to the capt. other persons should put her cargo on board

Assurance was given that American vessels will so be required to pay duties at La Barra if they have been paid at Tampico. Capt. Almy said he was desirous of getting through with all his business connected with American commerce and vessels there; indeed it was absolutely necessary, before he could think of going up to Tampico.

General Robles wrote to General Case on May 3, that the Mexican Government had received information of the outrage committed at Tampico, and requested him to assure the United States Government of its regret and indignation at such acts. It expected very shortly to be able to establish its authority over the dissident forces, when it would cause the authors of these excesses to be tried and punished in conformity to the laws.

As two of the three volunteer regiments are, according to the programme of General Scott, at once needed to keep open the communication between Fort Leavenworth and Sait Lake, an effort will be made next week to pass the Bill for their support.

### XXXVth CONGRESS ..... First Session.

SENATE.... Washington, May 14, 1858.
The private calendar was taken up, and several important bills passed.
A resolution was submitted that the Precident be re-

quested, as far as compatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate any information which may have been received concerning the recent search or seizure of American vessels by foreign armed cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico, or adjacent seas; and also what measures, if any, have been taken in relation thereto. Adopted unanimously.

The subsequent business transacted was of to importance.

Mr. RICE (Min.) submitted a resolution, which was Mr. RICE (Min.) submitted a resolution, which was adopted, that a committee be appointed to investigate the charges made against him by citizens of Iowa respective the sale of Fort Crawford reserve lands.

The VICE-PRESIDEN I appointed Mr. Fitzpatrick to fill the vacancy in the Auditing Committee of Setate Expenses; Mr. Clingman in the place of Mr. Evans on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, and Mr. Shields on the same Committee during the abrence of Mr. Bates.

The private colories within the place of Mr. Bates.

The private calendar was then taken up, and bills

The private calendar was then taken up, and bills were parsed permitting the Indiana Society of Friends to preempt 3:6 acres of land, and for the relief of John Ericsson and Elizabeth Montgomery.

A protracted debate then ensued on a private bill for the relief of Mesers, Visser and Villarubia. Takes parties are merchants in New-Orleans, whose partner perpetrated frauds on the Customs over a period of lour years, by means of inaccurate invoices on importations of sugar from Havana. They asked to be relieved from the penalties incurred. leved from the penalties incurred.

An amendment by Mr. IVERSON, that the act do not take effect until \$24,000, the amount of the duties frandulently evaded, be paid to the Government.

The bill as amended, then passed. Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to dispose of the Ferritorial business reported from the Committee of the Whole, and passed the bill making an appropriation for the completion of a military road from Astoria to Salsmis Oregon Territory, and rejected two bills for roads in New-Mexico and Washington Territories.

Private bills were then considered. Private bills were then considered. Two dozen private bills were laid aside for favor-

No quorum being present, several ineffectual efforts

were made to adjourn. A call of the House was then ad, and excuses were offered for absentees.

Mr. MORGAN (N. Y.) said Mr. Burroughs had

Mr. LEITER (Va ) remarked that Mr. Burrough was not only paired, but well paired. [Laughter.] Mr. Dean had been injured by a fall from a carriage.